

## FEICHT JURY

SAID TO HAVE REACHED  
A VERDICT

During Night Hours—Report Today.

Mrs. Payler Was Attacked  
by Her Neighbors,  
Charge of the  
Judge.

(Staff Special.)

Cleveland, O., March 13.—The closing of the Feicht case emphasized the prediction that the result of the case will be in the nature of a vindication or refutation of the testimony of Postmaster Clark, Inspector Owens or Mrs. Feicht. The arguments of the attorneys and the charge of Judge Taylor all points to this situation.

John C. Welty presented the case on the part of the defense and in a masterly address he scored the government side, charging them in attempting to unjustly accuse his client of a crime. He characterized the evidence against her as of a flimsy character and took all the advantages of an attorney's license to score Clark and Owens for the part they had taken in the case. He closed with a peroration in which he asked the jury to acquit his client and let her go home free from the awful stain that guilt would give and which would rob her of all that would make her life worth living.

At the conclusion of his remarks the court recessed after which District Attorney Sullivan closed for the state. He began his remarks by stating to the jury that they must decide between the word of Mrs. Feicht and that of Clark, Owens, Cool and the postmaster at Berlin. In a most dramatic manner he stated that a verdict of acquittal would be virtually charging Clark and Owens with being malefactors. He asserted that the motive for Mrs. Feicht's action was jealousy. He replied to a statement made by Welty that the government dared not put Clark and Owens on the stand to contradict Mrs. Feicht by saying that he did not desire to insult the intelligence of the jury.

JURY OUT.

The jury retired at 4 p. m. and is instructed to report at 9:40 Thursday morning. The impression prevails that if the jury does not disagree that a verdict of guilty may be expected. In the event of a verdict of guilty and the court fines the defendant, the costs of the case will be a burden that friends of the Feichts say they can never liquidate. Mrs. Feicht is spending what she says is the worst night of her life. She says it is impossible for her to sleep. Tonight she gives indications of breaking down under the strain.

"Why if they had found those stamps what would be their purpose of concealing them. It would have made the case all the stronger to have had the rest of the stamps produced here. He characterized Mrs. Feicht as a smart woman and cited her conduct on the stand to prove the assertion. In regard to the character witnesses he made the statement that there was never a man or woman who fell who did not have some who believed in them.

He concluded his remarks at 3:30, when Judge Taylor at once charged the jury. The charge was considered very fair but against the defendant, inasmuch as he was particular to state to them that they must carefully weigh all the incidents and testimony regarding the question of veracity that arose in the trial of the case. In his charge he said:

"The letters in this case are unlawful. The only question before you is: Did the defendant mail or cause to be mailed one or more of these letters? Whether she wrote them or not is unimportant. If you find from

the evidence sufficient to satisfy you beyond a reasonable doubt that she did, then it is your duty to render a verdict of guilty. The defendant is presumed to be innocent until shown to be guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, but a reasonable doubt is not to be construed to mean a possible doubt.

"The government claims to have established its case by circumstantial evidence. Circumstantial evidence is as good as eye witnesses if it is of the proper kind. It is for you to determine the persuasiveness of the testimony. In this case there are eleven indictments based upon eleven letters. In order to convict you must find that she mailed them and that she knew they were obscene. There are three phases of this case that I desire to call to your attention:

"First: Only five of the eleven letters are to be considered by you. It has not been shown that the defendant wrote these letters. You must not take into consideration more than five of the counts of the indictments. This is in connection with the two letters referred to by Dr. McQuate and the three letters of June 6. The other counts in the indictment are not to be considered by you as there is not sufficient evidence to sustain the charge in their connection.

"Second: In regard to the letters mailed May 24, saw by Dr. McQuate. The government claims that the fact Mrs. Feicht called the postoffice is proof she mailed the letters herself. You must consider the evidence in this connection.

"Third: In regard to the letters of June 6, you are to decide from the testimony and make inference. Did Owens and Schultz mark stamps by erasing the red from the center of the letters or figure two, or by placing a red line at the head of the stamp, or by marking with red ink on the chin of the head of Washington? Did Schultz sell ten stamps to defendant, two marked by Schultz and ten by Owens, and were the three letters with the three stamps so marked mailed or caused to be mailed by the defendant?

"The marking, the selling and the

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## BODIES LOST

Cloudburst Near Pittsburg Caused  
Havoc and Loss of Life—Large  
Area Under Water.

Pittsburg, March 13.—A succession of small cloudbursts in the vicinity of Pittsburg about daybreak placed this part of western Pennsylvania under water to a great extent. Three lives were lost at daybreak by a west Pennsylvania freight breaking through a bridge weakened by the water at Har-marville. Engineer J. B. Mikesell, Fireman William J. Cantwell and brakeman J. M. Johns were lost and the torrent was so swift that up to a late hour tonight their bodies had not been recovered. Seven cars followed the engine into the river. A five-year-old boy was drowned in Millville this afternoon. The Ohio river at its headwaters tonight is rising one foot an hour, and 26 feet, or four feet more than the danger line, is expected before daybreak. This will put a good portion of Allegheny and a small portion of Pittsburg under water, and almost the entire first and sixth wards of Allegheny are moving to high ground tonight. The United States weather bureau officials here this afternoon sent out a general alarm in effect that there was danger in the flood now coming, and that all should beware.

BRYAN WILL ORATE  
IN NEW YORK TOWNSilver-tongued Statesman Will Speak  
at Jefferson Dinner—Lectures  
at the Hub Tonight.

New York, March 13.—William J. Bryan will be in the city tomorrow morning for an hour or two, on his way from Binghamton, where he lectured tonight, to Boston, where he is to lecture tomorrow night. He will be met by Harry W. Walker, William Hoge and some other men who regard themselves as Mr. Bryan's personal representatives in this city. Mr. Bryan will be taken to the hotel Manhattan, where a committee from the Brooklyn Democratic club will invite him to speak at the club's Jefferson dinner on April 13. Mr. Bryan will accept the invitation. Mr. Bryan will leave at 10 o'clock for Boston. The Democratic club of this city left him off its Jefferson dinner list.

Souvenir Pop concert St. Patrick's Day. The Grand Army Band, Auditorium. Admission 10c.

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H. G. McDOWELL WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Horace Greeley McDowell, president of the Farmers' bank, is dead, by his own hand, the result of a bullet from a 32-calibre revolver fired into his head a little before 6:30 yesterday morning at his home in Plain township, four and one-half miles north of this city, on the North Mary ket street road. He had been in poor health for some time, and after he arose yesterday morning he said to his wife:

"I'd rather be dead than go down today and open up the bank."

The news of the death created sympathy and apprehension—sympathy for the bereaved family and the victim of his own rash act, and apprehension that not only his own bank but others might be involved.

The Morning News, after investigation, is pleased to be able to predict that no fears of financial loss

need be entertained. The Farmers' bank is owned by only a few stockholders and they are among the wealthiest people of the vicinity. It has been very conservative in making loans, and is believed by those conversant with financial matters to be in the best of shape.

When the news of the death of Mr. McDowell reached the city, the people, remembering the failure of the Canton State bank, became apprehensive and wondered whether there was anything wrong with the Farmers' bank, and if any other Canton financial institutions were involved. The cashiers of all the other banks met yesterday forenoon and compared notes. It was found that no bank in the city was complicated with the Farmers' bank to the extent of a dollar.

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## A SUDDEN DROP

IN PRICES OF RAIL-  
ROAD STOCKS.Big Decline in Price of  
Twenty Leaders.Trouble Started in Ber-  
lin and Quickly Spread  
Across the Water to  
New York.

New York, March 13.—The average prices of the twenty railroad stocks usually selected for comparison fell off \$5.10 a share today. In the panic induced by the Northern Pacific corner on May 9, 1901, the break was a fraction over \$8 a share. Of all the breaks in the intervening time today's was by far the greatest. It was much more radical, for instance, than either of the two big market breaks of last week, and it was more significant because, succeeding a decline of about \$1,600,000,000 in market values from the high of last year, its effect was cumulative. The day was unprecedented in several respects. Not before, in the memory of the oldest broker, has there been such an utter demoralization in the market without the failure of one or more large houses. At no time previously, loan brokers agreed, has such heavy liquidation been accompanied by such a sharp advance in money rates. And, from the standpoint of international bankers, there has never been such a striking example of the interdependence between the markets of the new and old world.

The decline began abroad. There was an alarmist report from Berlin representing the market there as badly demoralized on Wednesday with high money rates, forced liquidation and a rather panicky feeling prevailing, and several large sales orders were sent to London for execution. London had opened rather strong, but began selling Americans for its own account almost simultaneously with the receipt of the New York orders. Under this selling the London market for Americans broke rather sharply, and there was a weak and feverish opening in New York. Sales for foreign account were, in turn, executed by international houses in the first hour of trading here. It is estimated that in the course of the day London sold here about 60,000 shares on balance. Thousands of shares besides were sold for the account of continental centers of finance. New York holders, some of them from alarm, others from necessity, threw stocks overboard, so that there was a mad scramble to sell when the going sounded. An hour and a half later there was a depreciation in the market values to the amount of about \$80,000,000 in the seventy railroads and industrial

which prior to the opening of the market had declined about \$1,600,000,000 from the high of last year.

On the floor of the stock exchange, in the morning session, there was all the excitement that ordinarily only accompanies a panic. Scores of brokers would take orders only for execution at the market and the rush to sell stocks at whatever price brought about sharp variation between sales. Reading, for instance, dropped from 114 to 112 1/2 on a single transaction of but 1000 shares.

There was no support to prices, sellers were seemingly intent only on securing something for their securities—it apparently mattered little what—and systematic business appeared to give way to confusion.

There were transactions in nearly 1000 shares in the morning session out of a total of about 2,200,000 for the day, and by noon or half an hour later most of the stocks had struck new low levels for the day, for the present bear movement which began in December, and in scores of instances for the past six years. The Hill stocks, which were believed to have passed adversity, were again in leaders. Great Northern, which had closed the previous day at 153 3/4, was down to 140 3/4, 13 points off. The ore certificates showed a loss of 3 3/4, and were selling at 59. Northern Pacific was at 127. 11 points below the previous day's closing, and price far antedating the panic which operations in it produced in 1901.

Union Pacific, which in the end, showed the greatest loss of the day among the leading stocks was down some eight points and Reading had fallen to 112 1/2 or 12 1/2 points below the previous closing. Copper struck 97 1/2, a decline of 7 1/2 points. Anaconda sold at 64, 5 1/2 points off. Smelters at 130 3/4, off 5 1/2; sugar at 119, down 6 points. Northwestern had broken 7 1/2 points. St. Paul 7, D. and H. 8 3/4; Southern Pacific 5 1/4 and there were so many other declines of three, four or five points as to comprise the majority of the stocks dealt in.

## BISHOP IN ROME

Says Several Cardinals Have Highly  
Praised Archbishop Ireland's  
Sermon.

Rome, March 13.—Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, S. D., is in Rome on a visit of homage to Pope Pius. He says that several cardinals have highly praised Bishop Ireland's sermon on the French conflict and his published article which changed public opinion in America in favor of the Vatican. The prelates expressed gratitude for the stand taken by the archbishop. According to Bishop O'Gorman Archbishop Ireland's position at the Vatican is exceedingly strong. His friends and admirers there are numerous. Foremost among them is Secretary Merry Del Val. The archbishop's chances for a cardinalate seem to be better than they have been heretofore.

## ETIQUETTE OBSERVED

Ambassador and Wife Entertained  
Members of the Diplomatic  
Corps.

Washington, March 13.—The British ambassador and Mrs. James Bryce received the members of the diplomatic

corps and their families this afternoon in the embassy in conformity to the rule of etiquette which requires newly arrived members of the diplomatic bodies to make the acquaintance of the other members in that manner. The embassy was not decorated with the usual array of flowers and palms, but the table in the large dining room had a centerpiece of gay, spring flowers.

Mrs. Bryce has assisting her, the wives of the members of the embassy staff, Lady Isabella Howard, Mrs. Ryan and Mrs. H. A. Grant Watson.

## NARROW ESCAPE

From Fire and Panic at the Audi-  
torium Last Night.

Prompt work with the fire extinguishers prevented the Auditorium from catching fire last night from the belated explosion of a quantity of flashlight powder. After the concert the orchestra waited to pose for a picture and luckily the greater part of the audience had already left or a serious panic might have been the result.

The charge failed to go off when expected and had been laid aside when it suddenly exploded on the floor. Central station was telephoned but the fire had been extinguished before the wagons arrived and their services were not needed. The damage was slight.

DISTRESS INCREASES  
AMONG CHINESEDr. Klopsch Offers Cargo  
of Food, but Transport  
is Not Available.

Washington, March 13.—Dr. Louis Klopsch, publisher of the Christian Herald, has transmitted to the state department the following dispatch, which he has received from the editor of the North China Daily News at Shanghai:

"Distress and sickness increasing. Scattered conditions of populace renders mortality statistics inprocureable. Everything now centered on hurrying forward relief. Demand additional distributors very hard to meet."

Dr. Klopsch has offered to furnish a cargo of food for an army transport if it is possible to procure one. The war department has taken up the matter and has found that without authority of congress transportation may not be utilized for such a purpose. A resolution granting the necessary permission was introduced during the recent session, but action was not taken on it.

ABOLISHED THE  
DEATH PENALTY

Washington, March 13.—The state department has received the following mail dispatch from John B. Jackson, the American minister to Greece and Montenegro:

"On the 8th instant (February) the Montenegrin skupshtina passed a resolution abolishing the death penalty except in cases of high treason. This action was taken on motion of the minister of justice, made at the instance of the prince himself."

## BACHTEL TRIAL

Witness Subpoenaed for Trial at Lis-  
bon Next Monday.

A number of subpoenas have been received for service by Sheriff Wilson from Clerk of Courts Hanley calling for witnesses' presence in Lisbon on Monday, March 18, for testimony in the second of the Canton State bank case to be heard there.

The following have been subpoenaed: James G. Barbour, Grant Willis, J. M. Schuckers, William Wagner and William Strang. The case assigned for trial charges ex-Cashier Corwin D. Bachtel with having made a false report to the state auditor as to the condition of the bank's individual deposits.

FOUR HUNDRED TO  
PATROL FOR BOY

Dover, Del., March 13.—Early this evening Governor Lea was petitioned by Superintendent Dimalo of the Pinkertons to call out four hundred volunteers for a human dragnet to finally scour the farm of Dr. Marvin for the body of his boy.

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\$10 Mission Rocker \$5.50. During our anniversary sale. The Klein & Heffelman Co.

\$4 Cluny Curtains \$2.75. At our Anniversary sale. The Klein & Heffelman Co.

## END OF CASE

INVOLVING LIFE OF  
HARRY THAWWill Come Next Week  
Says Jerome.In Strong Speech He  
Promises to Prove Evelyn's  
Story False by  
Affidavit.

New York, March 13.—In no uncertain language District Attorney Jerome outlined to Justice Fitzgerald today what he will prove if the affidavit which the prosecution says Evelyn Nesbit made in Abe Hummel's office is admitted in evidence. It was the first statement in court during the Thaw trial as to what this affidavit contains. Mr. Jerome contended that the affidavit was competent evidence in an effort to show the jury that the young woman never told to Harry Thaw in Paris in 1903 the story she says she did. The affidavit was made, according to Mr. Jerome, a few days after she returned from abroad from that trip and after she had left Thaw in Paris. In addition to quoting various authorities to show that the affidavit should be admitted in evidence, Mr. Jerome made a long speech pointing out what was in the affidavit. It was the strongest and most effective speech he has made during the trial, and no time did Mr. Delmas attempt to interrupt him, which caused some surprise.

JEROME'S FORCEFUL SPEECH.

Mr. Jerome declared that in this affidavit Evelyn Nesbit swore that she had never told the story about her ravishment by White, and that as a matter of fact she swore that White's relations with her had never been illicit. Furthermore, Thaw had tried to induce her to sign papers in proceedings to get White in jail, using the story as a basis, but she told him it was not true and that when he insisted that she sign some papers and she refused he stripped her and beat her, lashed her with a whip, till her skin was lacerated. Mr. Jerome put all the force in him into the speech. It was something the jury should know he said, if, as the defense contended, Thaw's mind was unbalanced by hearing this story in Paris. It was one of the vital issues in the case and went to the question of Thaw's insanity at the time he killed White. When Mr. Jerome got through Mr. Delmas said he was not prepared to reply to Mr. Jerome's argument and asked for an adjournment in order to look up authorities. Mr. Jerome took advantage of this motion to ask for an adjournment for the day, saying that he would have it ready tomorrow morning. This was satisfactory to Mr. Delmas, who will make his fight against the admission of the affidavit tomorrow morning.

INFLUENCED JURY.

Even if the affidavit is not admitted in evidence it will be a very difficult thing for even the most conscientious juror to efface from his mind the effect of Mr. Jerome's speech. When she was on the stand young Mrs. Thaw said she went to Hummel's office and told him certain things, and that he dictated something to a stenographer which she didn't know anything about. Mr. Jerome's contention will be, however, that everything in the affidavit is borne out by what she has testified to as to what happened in Paris. That he could not have learned these things except from the young woman herself. In making this motion for an adjournment until tomorrow morning Mr. Jerome gave indication of how long the trial will last. He said he would have no more witnesses after the affidavit had been disposed of, than the experts who will be sworn in at the same time when the hypothetical question will be read to them. Mr. Jerome said that his case should be through by Friday. Unless there is some slip up, the jury should have the case by the middle of next week.

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## The Vendome.

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